

have wooden shutters hang upon iron hinges, and which are occasionally open for the admission of light and air. The commissioners relieved the appellant from the windows or lights in the brew-house, but the surveyor considering that all the windows and lights in the brew-house, however constructed, are chargeable, together with those in the dwelling-house, requested a case for the opinion of the judges, which is here stated accordingly, with a plan of the premises furnished by the appellant annexed. (The plan is necessarily omitted.)

Thomas Arrowsmith, of Windle, common brewer, being charged with ten windows (50 Geo. 3, c. 104, s. 8), appeared against two of them in his brew-house, which adjoins to his dwelling-house. The circumstances are similar to those stated in the foregoing case, except that there is an internal communication between the brew-house and dwelling-house. The commissioners relieved the appellant from the two windows or lights in the brew-house; but the surveyor not being satisfied with such determination, demanded a case for the opinion of the judges, which is here stated accordingly. Witness our hands this 26th day of Feb. 1841.

W. ACCESS.

ANTHONY T. DUCKER, Commissioners.

We are of opinion that the determination of the commissioners is wrong.
J. PATERSON. T. COLTMAN. W. WIGSTMAN.
—Judges of the Peace.

Correspondence.

CORRUGATED IRON FOR ROOFING AND DOORS, &c.

SIR,—During the period of great depression in the price of iron, I am surprised that no one has turned their attention to manufacture corrugated iron for roofing, like the most beautiful roof at the Eastern Counties Railway, Shoreditch, executed in elegance, lightness, and simplicity. This manufacture was patented by Mr. Palmer, in April 1829, which patent expired in April 1843, but from the enormous price of 5*l.* to 7*l.* per square of 100 feet, weighing about 3 cwt., and having no rafters requisite, it gained no custom, whilst the price of such 3 cwt. iron was only 15*s.* or 20*s.* per 100 feet: a profit of 400 per cent. being charged for rolling the like. I hope some of your readers will consider and extend such a beautiful and useful method of using sheet iron, and thereby render roofing cheaper than ever; if galvanised it will be everlasting. This method likewise renders sheet iron very useful for fire-proof doors. I am inserting this letter will be a favour conferred upon your obedient servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

Halesworth, 16th November, 1843.

THE LEICESTER MONUMENT.

SIR,—I have received the following particulars from the chairman of the committee for the "Leicester monument," which perhaps may be useful to some of your readers. The column is to be 120 feet high, exclusive of the pedestal, &c., three sides of which will be appropriated to bas-reliefs in bronze, and the fourth to an inscription. The subject for sculpture and inscription are left in the hands of the architect, as also the ornaments of the base, and the finish above the abacus of the capital. A staircase in the inside is not a requisite, but it is left entirely to the taste and fancy of the architect in this particular. No statue of the deceased Earl is intended to be placed upon the column, nor will the column be required to serve as a lighthouse by night, but simply as a mariners' land-mark by day. Any information respecting the stone may be obtained from Mr. John Browne (Lord Hastings' agent) at Seaton Delaval.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

14th November, 1843.

E. B. T.

SIR,—Will any one of your numerous readers oblige me with the addresses of the several building societies already established in London.

I am, Sir, yours most obediently,

A CONSTANT AND FIRST SUBSCRIBER.

SIR,—In THE BUILDER of November 18th, there is a paragraph headed "Reform Club," from Times November 8th. I beg to propose to you, as a lover of justice, that you insert in your next number the letter of Mr. Faraday in Times November 10th, which, in my opinion, completely refuted the apparent or supposed superiority of the Bude light over the Faraday.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A READER, S. J. L.

London, Nov. 18th, 1843.

—TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"SIR,—In your paper of Wednesday last is an article headed "Reform Club," in which the Bude light and Faraday light are spoken of as having been compared. I was not informed, nor at any time aware, of an intent to compare them; but

without wishing to intrude on your important space, I hope you will allow me to state, that I have the authority of Mr. Barry, R.A., Dr. Holland, and my brother, Mr. Faraday, of the Royal Institution (being some of those mentioned as present on that occasion), to say that the statement conveys very erroneous impressions on many points, and, above all, in the relative expense of the lights. It is easy to ascertain how much gas any light burns; but that has not yet been done with the Bude light, so that no comparison in that respect can as yet be made.

"I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

"R. FARADAY."

[We are most happy to render the act of justice called for in the invention of the above.—Ed.]

ANALOGIES OF LANGUAGE AND ART.

SIR,—If any one doubt the relation of architecture to literature, let him take a "Vitruvius" and the "Ars Poetica" of Horace, and I think he will find one general principle in the latter to which a corresponding one may not be found in the former.

Your correspondent's letter on the "Analogies of Language and Art" suggested the above, which you may think worthy of insertion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. H. H.

SIR,—Will you pardon me for troubling you with one question or two. I would be glad if you could inform me (in your next number of Saturday if possible) which is the best work on rural architecture, and the cheapest plates, &c.

Also, which is the best on the construction of pumps. Also the best on the different shrubs, evergreens, with a sufficient description of each, and plates, and the cheapest?

Is there a work by a gentleman named Phillips on the Laws of Draughts and Carrels, being a guide for the construction of floors, and to prevent smoking, &c.?

By answering the same you will confer a lasting favour on

A SCHOOLBOY.

[There are many works that we could recommend. In reply to the first inquiry for cheapness, Bushy's at 1*l.* 6*s.*, and more expensive ones at 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

"Millington's Epitome of Natural Philosophy" treats on pumps, and perhaps would answer the requisition; the price is 5*s.*

Mr. Loudon's condensed work, "The Arboretum," will satisfy our friend to the full. We are not aware of Mr. Phillips' work, but we may refer to "Ramford's Essays," and for a more modern work, "Hints, on Chimneys," which is charged 30*s.*, but may be had, we believe, for 15*s.* We shall be happy to assist our correspondent in any further way he may want.—Ed.]

MEASURES AND VALUES PRICES.

SIR,—Permit me, in the hope of their insertion in your highly useful and judiciously conducted paper, to state a few facts connected with the present system of what is termed measure and value prices.

A speculator having run up a dozen or two carcasses upon an estate of which he is the proprietor, engages with a joiner, a mason, a plasterer, and a painter, for each to take a carcass, and to work out the value of the same in their respective trades, upon some of the other carcasses. The value of each work, and the value of each carcass, to be ascertained by measurement, and the amounts to be fairly priced out, i.e. an equal per centage placed upon the market price of each party's work; but this is rarely, if ever, done; for, by the peculiar measurement and separately pricing out of the tradesman's work, the per centage upon the market price of it frequently bears four times the amount of that allowed upon the brickwork, &c. of the carcass, and yet this system is called fair, and sanctioned by the most respectable survivors.

The measurement of the minute of a door or of a mantelpiece ought merely to guide the surveyor as to the market price of the work, and not for the purpose of having them separately priced out, for it would be impossible for a surveyor to judge exactly the proportionate time occupied in working the mouldings, plain or sunk work, &c., of such door or chimney-piece; in fact, I can point out instances where a certain quantity of work measured out to three times the amount of the contractor's original estimate. Surely this ought to be remedied, and it is in the hope of eliciting, either from yourself or from some of your talented correspondents, such remedy, that I have ventured to address you upon a system so manifestly unjust to a certain class of speculators, who, by their spirited exertions, are raising domestic architecture to an elevation hitherto unknown.

Monday, Nov. 20, 1843.

AN ARCHITECT.

Miscellaneous.

APPROPRIATION OF CEMETARIES.—London, let us recollect, is not altogether a beautiful, though perhaps as full of business and of humbug, the business is somewhat less clean, and the humbug exuberant effluvia rather less fragrant than the breath of flowers, the treasures they collect by no means resemble the pure and innocent products of Hygie or Hyacinthus, nor does their dust consist of Heaven's own dew, liquid amber, bearded, and pollen. The bills of mortality do not include many such "garden houses" as Milton treated—nor the bills of immortality many such ethereal natures as he. Now that the dead are about to be rusticated, we hope their edelweiss spectacles, the churchyards, will be suffered to fallow, and thus form a kind of rus in urbe for the living. We advocate this on other accounts besides their ventilative and respirative uses, and their verdure—the moral effect of their quiet and cloister-like seclusion amidst tumult and uproar that would drown the voice of Moses giving the commandments. What is fitter to arrest the foot and the thoughts of a passer-by than one of those silent, dim grave-yards in the heart of the lawless capital in the world—such an old St. Lawrence Poultry, or St. Alban's—close behind the noise, most crowded thoroughfare, yet breathing perfect stillness? Bared themselves amongst insupportable edifices, they afford to the soul-wearied spirit a momentary rest, if no more. They perhaps are the din outside, but with a deadened sound that mutes and mutes its hollows. We would have all these verdant recesses, however disused as cemeteries, kept as sanctuaries—sacred at least to contemplation; they very gloom as an impressiveness which must affect the lightest mind—now perhaps a little, much perhaps years hence though but half-remembered—and their pallid beauties gazing above the heavy grass utter a mute *Memento mori*, where everything else proclaims *Memento vivere*, the single important motto. Useful things are not always *utiles*. Behave as materialist! these idle patches of ground are among the *utilities*.—*Altkramer*

MODERN BARBARISM.—The *Univers* remarks:—"The government, at great pains and expense, brought from Salamis and Ephesus a magnificent Pagan sarcophagus, and the entire frieze of the Temple at Diana. These relics of Grecian art, as valuable in the illustration of history, ought to have found grace in the eyes of the conservators of our museums; but they have been destined to be for six months rotting at the foot of the colonnade of the Louvre, on the ground which served as the burying-place for the victims of July. Since their arrival in the inhospitable climate of Paris, they have endured more fog and rain than during their long existence in their native soil. When the frost attacks them, nothing will remain but lamentably degraded fragments of what have cost several hundreds of thousands of francs and the lives of seven men, among whom we have to lament the unfortunate painter Clement Boulanger."

The Tribunal of Valenciennes has severely fined an architect of that town, through whose presumption and ignorance their splendid Gothic tower, 240 feet high, was brought to the ground in April last, and several passengers in the street were killed or wounded, as well as other persons who were in the building. One faithful and talented person represented the building to be unsafe, and advised extensive and immediate repair; but the offending architect was tinkering the immense tower, declaring that there was no danger whatever, when the whole fell to the ground without any warning.

The city of Milan, which is to receive within its walls the Italian Sanitary Congress, has come to a resolution to grant 10,000 Austrian lire, to be expended in one or more great experiments within the reason of the physical or natural sciences, to be made during the meeting of the Congress. The Italian nations are requested to send to the Municipal Council of Milan, on or before the 1st January, 1844, indications of the experiments they propose to make.

We understand that a meeting of delegates connected with the iron works of Scotland took place last week at Coatbridge, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning their employers for an advance of wages. Delegates from most of the works having attended, the propriety of a general strike was taken into consideration, when, after considerable discussion, it was thought most prudent in the meantime, that each work should give their employers fourteen days' notice, and that a meeting, after they had got their answers, should take place to consider what other steps it might be necessary to take.—*Glasgow Argus*.

Messrs Broadwood, the piano-forte makers, recently gave 3,000*l.* for three logs of mahogany, the produce of a single tree.—*Reading Chronicle*.